

Canada voices concern over Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Allan MacEachen Friday voiced concern at the situation in Lebanon and hoped the reconciliation conference would help resolve the conflict there. Mr. MacEachen, who arrived here on an official visit, told reporters at the airport Canada was against Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. He called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon which he said should be coupled with other moves to restore peace there. On Saturday, the Canadian secretary will begin talks on Middle East developments and other issues with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali who said Mr. MacEachen's visit reflected close bilateral ties.

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King, Iraqi leader exchange views

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraq's President Saddam Hussein Thursday exchanged views on recent developments in the Arab situation. In a telephone call, the King inquired about the frontline situation in the Iran-Iraq war following the new Iranian offensive Wednesday night on the northern front of the Gulf war. President Hussein assured the King that Iraqi forces have repelled the new Iranian aggression, and are still chasing fleeing Iranian troops, the Jordanian news agency, Petra, said. The King praised the heroic stand of the Iraqi army and their courageous drive for defending Iraqi soil, rights and sovereignty. Petra added.

Hussein congratulates Sudanese president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of goodwishes to President Ja'far Numairi of Sudan on the anniversary of October Revolution. In his cable the King wished President Numairi success in the leadership of Sudan to achieve progress and prosperity for his people.

Israeli Labour leads Likud in popularity

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's opposition Labour Party has moved ahead of the ruling Likud Party in a public opinion poll for the first time in two years, according to results published Friday. The poll, carried out during an economic crisis that has rocked Israel over the past three weeks, showed that Labour would win 52 seats in the 120-member parliament, six more than Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud, if an election were held now.

Cypriot embassies reportedly threatened

NICOSIA (R) — An unnamed terrorist group threatened to blow up Cypriot embassies and consulates abroad if Cyprus did not support the multi-national peace-keeping force in Lebanon, the government spokesman said Friday. Spokesman Andreas Christofides told Reuters the threats, made by telephone from outside Cyprus, were being investigated. He did not say when they were made. The threats had not come from any recognised source and the government had ignored them in formulating its policy on Lebanon, he said.

Soviet U.N. officers visit Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Nine Soviet army officers serving with the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) in Syria Friday made a rare visit to Israel, which has no relations with the Soviet Union. A U.N. spokesman said the officers, ranging from captain to lieutenant-colonel, attended a ceremony awarding prizes to UNDOF personnel at their base in Tiberias in northern Israel. The spokesman said similar visits had been made in past years but this was the largest single Soviet contingent to attend the ceremony.

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Gulf war flares up in north front

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Friday its planes and helicopter gunships had inflicted heavy losses on Iranian troops and armour on the northern Gulf war front, where Iran launched a cross-border offensive two days ago.

A high command communiqué, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the raids "changed the battlefield into a hell for the enemy troops, setting its tanks and armour ablaze."

The communiqué claimed Iranian troops had thrust 15 kilometres into Iraq at one point north-east of Iran's border town of Marwan and pushed to within one kilometre of Penjwin.

It did not give latest Iranian casualties. But a communiqué issued in Baghdad Thursday night said 1,500 enemy troops had been killed in the offensive.

The communiqué said Iraqi planes also struck deep inside Iran Friday, but gave no details.

On the ground, the communiqué said Iraqi troops around the border town of Penjwin had repulsed an Iranian attempt to penetrate Iraqi defences Thursday night and wiped out the attackers.

It said the Iraqi town, about 300 kilometres north-east of Baghdad, was the main target of Iran's latest offensive in the 37-month-old war.

Asked what Saudi Arabia would do if Iran blocked the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, as it has threatened to do if Super Etendard planes supplied by France to Iraq are used to attack Iranian oil installations, Prince Sultan said:

"Saudi Arabia can live very well without oil. It is the importing countries which need it, and this question should be addressed to them."

Arms bought by Saudi Arabia from Italy and elsewhere were for defensive purposes," he said. His country did not want to re-kindle the three-year-old Gulf conflict but to put a stop to it.

They also claimed Iran had cap-

PSP to rejoin Beirut security committee

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Jumblatt Friday ordered his representatives to rejoin the committee overseeing the Lebanese ceasefire, a statement from his Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said.

The statement, issued in Damascus, said Mr. Jumblatt asked his men to go back to the committee — which they had been boycotting — in order to achieve several demands.

The PSP had announced earlier Friday it had withdrawn from the committee, which also includes representatives of the army, the Falangist-dominated rightist militias and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement.

It said its reason was an army threat Thursday to bombard Druze-held areas if a single army soldier was hit. The army denied it made the threat.

The statement issued Friday in Damascus said: "Walid Jumblatt has asked his representatives in the security committee to resume

meetings and to cooperate and coordinate with the Amal movement to achieve the following demands:

— The curfew in Beirut should come to an end.

— Censorship of the media should be cancelled because of the approaching national dialogue.

— Those in the Lebanese army who are trying to heat up the security situation in the Kharroub (a coastal area south of Beirut), Souk Al Gharb (a crucial village overlooking Beirut) and the southern suburbs of Beirut should stop it because it won't benefit anyone."

The disputes suggested the government and its opponents were still deeply divided despite agreement on a venue for long-delayed reconciliation talks to decide the political future of Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Elie Salem Thursday night announced that all the politicians invited to the conference had agreed to meet "on the territory of a friendly state."

President Ronald Reagan told a press conference in Washington Wednesday night the U.S. would not stand by and allow Syria to

draw from the London meeting. Mrs. Thatcher said both France and Britain were determined to defend their way of life but sought to do so at a lower level of armament and were ready to talk with Moscow.

Mr. Mitterrand said: "I think it is important that Mr. Andropov should know that France will not accept that its nuclear arms are counted in the calculation."

French sources said the president was concerned that if the Geneva talks failed Moscow would try to make France and Britain the scapegoats.

Asked what conclusions Soviet President Yuri Andropov should



END OF THE ROAD: Three Turkish drug manufacturers surrender to narcotics agents Thursday in a village in southeastern Turkey. They are seen with several buckets of diluted heroin confiscated in the operation which netted about 190 kilogrammes of the drug (A.P. wirephoto)

Hani Al Hassan: Emphasis is on strengthening Eastern Front

Fateh official reports initial success in Arafat-Assad reconciliation efforts

By Lariss K. Andoni Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A personal effort by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to reconcile Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has been crowned with initial success, according to a senior Palestinian leader.

Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to the PLO chairman and a member of the Fateh Central Committee, told the Jordan Times Friday that the Syrian president received a high-level Arafat emi-

ssary, Khaled Al Hassan, late on Thursday evening, and the meeting between the two was characterised as "good" by Mr. Arafat's envoy.

The meeting in Damascus Thursday was the first direct contact between Mr. Assad and a personal representative of the PLO chairman, since the latter was expelled from Damascus last June.

Khaled Al Hassan is also a member of the Fateh Central Committee and brother of Hani Al Hassan, who is on an official visit to Jordan.

(Continued on page 3)



Hani Al Hassan

S. Arabia fulfils aid pledge to Jordan

By Philip Robins Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Saudi Arabia has paid its third and final instalment of financial assistance due to Jordan in 1983 under the provisions of the Baghdad summit, according to the under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance, Abdul Majid Qasem.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Qasem said that the last payment of \$119.5 million (about JD 35 million) had been transferred to the Central Bank of Jordan. This, combined with similar payments made on time in January and May, brought the Saudi contribution to \$358 million for the year, he said.

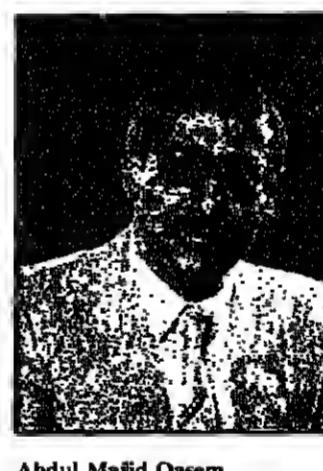
At the Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978, in the wake of Israeli-Egyptian talks which led to the 1979 Camp David treaty, it was

decided to make annual aid grants to the frontline states of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Under the provisions of the agreement Jordan was to receive an annual total of \$1.249.6 million to be made up by contribution of 7.1 per cent from Algeria, 14.9 per cent from Iraq, 15.7 per cent each from Kuwait and Libya, 6.6 per cent from Qatar, 28.6 per cent from Saudi Arabia and 11.4 per cent from the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Libya defaulted on its payments from the beginning and Algeria stopped after the first instalment. But at Arab summit in Amman in 1980, the other contributors agreed to make up the difference.

However, due to a combination of falling oil revenues and the continuation of the war between Iran



Abdul Majid Qasem

and Iraq, some of the donor states reportedly became increasingly unable to pay. As a result, Iraq

(Continued on page 3)

Damascus rules out compromise with U.S.

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has ruled out any compromise with the U.S. over Lebanon and said "the battle is continuing."

In a speech to a closing session of the ruling Baath Party central committee, reported by government-controlled newspapers Thursday, Mr. Assad said: "The battle might be fierce due to the presence of U.S. agents and collaborators" in Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan told a press conference in Washington Wednesday night the U.S. would not stand by and allow Syria to

destroy peace prospects in Lebanon.

"The U.S. wants to tame Syria, the fortress that stands firm against American designs," Mr. Assad said.

"The Americans should know that no dialogue will take place at the expense of Syrian stand," he added.

Mr. Assad said Syria's uncompromising stand had paid off in Lebanon and Israel has "failed to force us leave Lebanon."

Syria has some 40,000 troops in Lebanon and backs a leftist opposition front opposing the Beirut government.

(Continued on page 3)

Chernenko loses key party post

MOSCOW (R) — Reports of a meeting of Kremlin officials in Moscow have confirmed that Konstantin Chernenko, number two in the Soviet hierarchy, has lost a key party post.

Western diplomats said Friday.

They said it was now evident that Mr. Chernenko, who rivalled Yuri Andropov for the party leadership last year, had been replaced as head of the party's general department and therefore lost an important power base.

One diplomat, experienced in observing Kremlin changes, said the move was a firm indication that Mr. Andropov was depriving his erstwhile rival of influence in a bid to strengthen his own grip on power.

Reports in the official dailies

Pravda and Izvestia this week listed participants at a Kremlin seminar and named a certain A. Lukyanov as deputy head of the general department.

This was the first authoritative confirmation that the former deputy head, Klavdi Bogolyubov, had moved up to take charge of the department, which is the most powerful in the Communist Party Central Committee.

The diplomat said there were clear indications that Mr. Chernenko had lost the post last December, shortly after Mr. Andropov took over as party chief.

(Continued on page 3)

Fateh groups clash in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Rival Palestinian guerrilla groups fought a 30-minute gunbattle in central Damascus early Friday and local residents said several people were wounded. Bursts of automatic fire were heard around an office of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fateh commando group as Arafat loyalists apparently tried to retake it from rebels. A rebel spokesman said Arafat supporters fired from a speeding car on guards at the building, a so-called mobilisation office. The spokesman said he did not know if the guards had returned the fire. Local residents, however, said hand gunfire exchanges went on for some time in the residential neighbourhood. The Fateh office was seized by rebels on Oct. 10 after a gunfight, in which one man died.

King reaffirms support for PLO leadership

By Afifah A. Kaloti Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has reaffirmed Jordan's support for the legitimate leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the independence of Palestinian decision making.

They said that they are prepared in strengthen ties with Syria but the conditions for this relation should be based on the independence of Palestinian decisions and the freedom to establish relations with any other state in accordance with the resolutions of the PNC.

"Any established relations should be to the benefit of the Palestinian cause and this is the PLO's cause," the said.

During the meeting with the Fateh officials, the King reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the crises facing the PLO, Petra added.

Later on Thursday, Mr. Hassan and Mr. Natche met with members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) living in Jordan and leading Palestinian figures and briefed them on the problems within the PLO.

In a meeting held at the PLO office in Amman, Mr. Hassan described the revolt with Fateh as "two dimensional." "Nobody disputes the existence of problems and corruption in Fateh," Mr. Hassan said. "But this is only one of the dimensions," he said. "The other is that certain Arab regimes have exploited the situation."

Mr. Hassan and Mr. Natche spoke about the many attempts to

"heal the Fateh rift and said that divisions affect the morale of the Palestinian people and that is why we have to preserve unity."

They said that they are prepared in strengthen ties with Syria but the conditions for this relation should be based on the independence of Palestinian decisions and the freedom to establish relations with any other state in accordance with the resolutions of the PNC.

"The Palestinian nation, which is internationally recognised, has its own institutions through which it works for the Palestinian cause," he added.

The Fateh officials said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's leadership of the organisation is derived from a popular mandate and his "setbacks and achievements are the responsibilities of all Palestinian forces."

Arafat accepts reform plans, says Fateh office

KUWAIT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and his Fateh guerrilla group have accepted proposals for reform of the PLO put forward by two Palestinian groups, the Fateh office here said.

A Fateh spokesman said the acceptance had been announced by the PLO's deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihadi), in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli.

The reform proposals were put forward last Sunday by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

They demanded a collective PLO leadership, all-out armed struggle against Israel and relection of all Middle East peace

plans.

Their demands was almost identical to those of rebels within Fateh, who have been waging a bitter campaign against Mr. Arafat's leadership of the guerrilla group and the PLO for the last six months.

"The Palestinian leadership has responded to

MIDDLE EAST

Reagan warns Iran West will not 'tolerate' any blockade

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, refusing to rule out the possibility of United States military force, has warned Iran that the West would not tolerate any blockade of the Gulf.

At his first formal news conference in nearly three months, Mr. Reagan's warning to Iran was only one of a string of hard-line comments designed to show he is standing firm on U.S. missile deployments in Europe, on the Middle East and Lebanon, and on support for rebels in Nicaragua.

On the Gulf, the president was asked whether the United States would use military force if Iran carried out a reported threat to blockade the Strait of Hormuz, closing shipping lanes to the Gulf oil fields.

He declined to answer directly but said he wanted to make one thing clear: "I do not believe the free world could stand by and allow anyone to close the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf."

Pressed to say whether he meant the use of military force, he said with a smile: "That's for them to wonder about."

On Lebanon, where six U.S. Marines in the four-nation peacekeeping force have been killed in factional fighting since August, Mr. Reagan urged Syria to stop blocking a settlement and said the United States would not stand by while Damascus destroyed chances for peace.

"I know the Syrians are dragging their feet... contributing to the disorder and trouble in Lebanon," he said. "There is no way

we will just stand by and let Syria destroy what so many people want — peace and order in that country."

Mr. Reagan said U.S. Marines would remain part of the Multi-National Force (MNF) as long as there was a possibility of making his September 1982 Middle East peace plan work.

"We are going to keep on doing what we're doing: Trying to complete a plan launched little more than a year ago," he said.

State Department doubts

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department said the current situation in Lebanon raises questions about Syria's behaviour and intentions although there has been no official indication from Damascus that Syria is "backing away" from its commitment to the cease-fire and national reconciliation process in Lebanon.

Spokesman John Hughes told reporters that the United States is concerned about the situation on the ground in Lebanon.

"Clearly there are problems and we are concerned about them," the spokesman said. "Nevertheless, the parties involved on the diplomatic front continue to work at the reconciliation process and the establishing of a

suitable venue for the reconciliation committee to meet."

Mr. Hughes said the United States hoped "all the parties will participate," but emphasised that Washington cannot "dictate the form of those discussions."

Asked about news reports that senior White House officials feel Syria may not be interested in peace talks in Lebanon, Mr. Hughes replied:

"I think there are certainly questions arising about Syria's behaviour and intentions. But the fact of the matter is that the United States has heard nothing from the Syrian government to indicate that it is backing away from the commitments it has made under the cease-fire agreement."

He said President Gemayel has "been working vigorously" to broaden his government to include all elements of Lebanon's political spectrum.

Mr. Hughes said it would be "pleasant" if President Hafez Assad were to publicly restate his support, but added, "we are not asking for that specifically to be done."

He denied that by calling on Syria to honour its commitments, he was implying that Syria has been trying to undermine the reconciliation process in Lebanon.

"I think that as one looks at the situation in Lebanon, clearly questions are arising in the minds of some people about Syria's intentions," Mr. Hughes reiterated.

"We have to call upon them to come through and honour their commitments," the spokesman said.

He said regular diplomatic consultations were going on with Syria and with others involved in the process.

But he declined to itemise the commitments the United States wants Syria to honour.

In response to a question, the

spokesman said he would not say it would be "the end of Lebanon" if the national reconciliation dialogue did not take place.

"Certainly the reconciliation process is something that we believe in very strongly," Mr. Hughes said. "Certainly that is a much better prospect than the kind of violence and loss of life that one sees in the country at the moment."

Mr. Hughes said it is the U.S. belief that "a stable Lebanon is in the interests of most governments in the region."



(Above) Three members of the Shi'ite militia 'Amal' (hope) pictured at a sandbagged position in the southern suburbs of Beirut. (Below) U.S. Marine marksman Lance Corporal Dave Chapman is seen in his bunker with live rounds of ammunition, on duty in his position at Charlie Company serving at Beirut's international airport (A.P. wirephoto)



Egyptian armed forces remain alert, tackle non-military jobs

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuter

CAIRO — Ten years after they fought their last war against Israel, Egypt's estimated 500,000-strong armed forces are not only striving to maintain combat readiness but are also tackling the country's pre-existing development problems.

Soldiers have helped build roads and lay telephone lines and are growing their own food.

Defence Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala said in a recent newspaper interview that current efforts to maintain combat abilities are similar to those which preceded the Oct. 6 war with Israel.

He said the armed forces have staged 3,833 exercises with live ammunition so far this year. This, according to Field Marshal Abu Ghazala, compares with 400 in the years 1967 to 1973.

Egypt, although it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, raised military spending by 22 per cent in the current fiscal year which began in July.

Defence spending for the year was put at 2.13 billion Egyptian pounds (\$2.55 billion) compared with 1.74 billion pounds (\$2.18 billion) in 1982-83. United States

military aid is running at \$1.3 billion a year.

Egypt says its peace policies with Israel are part of a long-term strategy but many units remain on the Western side of the Suez Canal, defence sources said.

A senior staff army officer, speaking to Reuters on condition that he remained anonymous, said it would be folly not to have contingency plans to fight a desert battle in Sinai.

Israel potential foe

The U.S.-trained officer said Egypt still had to view Israel as a potential foe.

He said the frontier with Libya, where a powerful force is also deployed, was not tense at present.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has recently assured Libya, with whom Egypt fought a brief border war in 1977, that his country had no intention of fighting another Arab state.

Egypt, meanwhile, is launching a military modernisation programme, fighting for arms from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Romania, China and North Korea.

On its order lists are sophisticated arms such as the French

Mirage-2000 and U.S. F-16 warplanes, U.S. M-60 tanks and Hawkeye radar surveillance planes.

But despite Egypt's huge purchases of Western arms, the armed forces are said by defence sources to remain largely dependent on Soviet-made weapons.

The Soviet MiG-21, for example, remains the air force's main strike aircraft, the sources said.

Egypt depends on countries like North Korea, China and Romania for most spares for Soviet-made arms and Field Marshal Abu Ghazala said that Egyptian engineers have succeeded in manufacturing some and also improving the firepower of others.

Egypt, Moscow's closest ally in the armed forces, Field Marshal Abu Ghazala has said, responded to the small manpower requirements of the Western arms market by buying lately.

A growing demand for skilled labour and the high pay of unskilled labour in the construction sector have also deprived the armed forces of recruits. More warrant officers have in recent years opted for civilian life when their five-year service came up for renewal, the sources added.

Egyptian SAM-7s

Last month, the defence minister announced that Egypt had successfully produced and tested an Egyptian version of the SAM-7 ground-to-air missile.

Egypt has also fitted elderly

Soviet T-54 tanks with British-made Chieftain motors to give them more speed.

Meanwhile, a large number of senior Egyptian officers travel to the United States, Britain and France on courses.

Although the treasury was able to raise military spending by 22 per cent this year, defence sources say the armed forces, in common with those in most other Third World countries, are feeling the pinch in the world recession.

The one million who were in uniform on the eve of the 1973 war are now reduced by half and the use of live ammunition in war games is being carefully rationed, the sources added.

But the drastic cut in the size of the armed forces, Field Marshal Abu Ghazala has said, responded to the small manpower requirements of the Western arms market by buying lately.

At the opening session at the YWCA in East Jerusalem last week Awad told a small audience of mainly young people that the Palestinian struggle requires a new method of social liberation.

He made it clear that his aim was both social and political in that he wanted to bring about a passive-

'Passive resistance' idea gets mixed reception

JERUSALEM, Occupied West Bank — A group of West Bank Palestinians last week concluded a three-day seminar which they hope will help launch a Palestinian passive-resistance movement.

Dr. Mubarak Awad, a Palestinian who runs a youth-counselling project in Ohio, has taken a year's sabbatical to try to promote the idea of non-violent struggle for Palestinian independence among West Bankers and Gazans. The idea is being actively supported and encouraged by two American aid groups, the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Mennonites. The closing session was held at the Friends' Girls' school in Ramallah.

Dr. Awad's ideas were repeatedly challenged from the floor. One typical response was "Violence begets violence and, from a Palestinian point of view, Zionism is violence." Others argued that while the ideas were intriguing, Palestinians could not afford different forms of struggle and still had to acknowledge the predominance of armed confrontation.

Dr. Awad said that a basic concept in his approach was that the movement was open in its ideas and activities and insisted that he and any other Palestinians had the right to state their ideas and choose their way of struggle. "No one, like the Israelis or the organisation (the PLO) can tell me that my approach is not allowed," he said — The Jerusalem Post.

South Yemen, Oman plan more talks

KUWAIT (R) — Omani and South Yemeni officials will meet on Oct. 29 to discuss remaining border disputes, a senior Kuwaiti official was quoted as saying.

Saleem Jaber Al-Ahmed, secretary-general of the Kuwaiti foreign ministry, told the daily newspaper Al-Rai Al-Am the joint border committee meeting would come two days after the establishment of diplomatic relations by the two neighbours.

Oman and South Yemen agreed to establish diplomatic ties last year after mediation by Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates on behalf of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, which also groups Oman, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar.

They also agreed to end propaganda campaigns against each other and to ban the stationing in either country of foreign troops hostile to the other, and to settle border disputes by negotiation.

Denktash wants to avoid clash with Ankara

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash was quoted as saying he hoped Ankara would not oppose the will of Turkish Cypriots should they decide to go ahead with Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI).

In an interview with the Turkish daily Cumhuriyet, he said Ankara Cypris expected Ankara to back their initiatives for self-determination, "especially after Turkey did so much and sacrificed so much to rescue our rights."

The eastern Mediterranean island has been divided into a Turkish north and Greek Cypriot south since Turkish troops invaded in 1974.

Ankara wants Mr. Denktash to enter into inter-communal talks on the island's future, but he has said these would be fruitless and threatened to declare independence.

Asked if he would carry out the threat despite Ankara's reservations, Mr. Denktash said: "It all depends on how Ankara sees the situation."

"If there appears to be no other way out... then we hope and expect that at least Ankara meets us with understanding and does not oppose us."

"We have been independent since 1975 as a federated state, so the question is not one of declaring our independence again but of changing our name to northern republic of Cyprus. This is what our people want," he added.

A Turkish foreign ministry spokesman meanwhile said no country had the right to pressure Turkey on the Cyprus issue.

He said some "friendly countries have approached Turkey to ask for information on latest developments concerning Cyprus."

UAE takes stand on Gulf issue

ABU DHABI (R) — The deputy commander of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, was quoted as saying the Gulf states would not allow the closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran.

In an interview with the Muscat daily newspaper Oman, Sheikh Khalifa said "Iran's threats to close the strait are unacceptable to us all in the Gulf."

"The international community cannot remain silent if Iran closed the strait in violation of international shipping conventions," he was quoted as saying in the first comment by a senior UAE official.

Sheikh Khalifa, who is also heir apparent of Abu Dhabi, expressed the hope Iran and Iraq would settle their three-year-old war through negotiations.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

635, 720, 1413 kHz

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 English
19:00 Programmes
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:00 Local Programmes on Jordan
22:10 Arabic Play
22:30 News in Arabic
23:00 Play Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 M.A.S.H.: The Merchant of
Kore

21:00 Documentary: Portrait of Power
— F.O. Roosevelt — Part 2

21:20 Saturday Variety Show

22:00 News in English

22:15 Feature Film: The Grill

RADIO JORDAN

855 kHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 9500 kHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show

08:00 News &ulletin

09:00 News Summary

10:00 News Summary

11:00 News Summary

12:00 News Summary

13:00 News Summary

14:00 News Summary

15:00 News Summary

16:00 News Summary

17:00 News Summary

18:00 News Summary

19:00 News

20:00 Date with a Star

20:30 Book Club

The Young Squad

BBC WORLD SERVICE

635, 720, 1413 kHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Kings of Jazz

06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections

07:00 Newsdesk 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New

07:45 Newsdesk 07:55 World News 08:00

08:00 Newsdesk 08:15 From the

Weeks 08:30 Classical Record Review

08:45 Network UK 10:15 Flashes

11:00 Swans

JORDAN TIMES

Iraqi ministerial team arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi transport and communications ministry under-secretary and deputy head of the Iraqi side in the Jordanian-Iraqi joint ministerial committee Abdul Sattar Farhan and his accompanying delegation arrived in Amman Thursday on a six-day visit, during which, they will meet with senior Jordanian officials.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Farhan said that this visit comes as part of a series of continuous meetings aimed at promoting and developing cooperation in all fields

between the two states, and promoting the exchange of trade, industrial, transport, banking and oil activities.

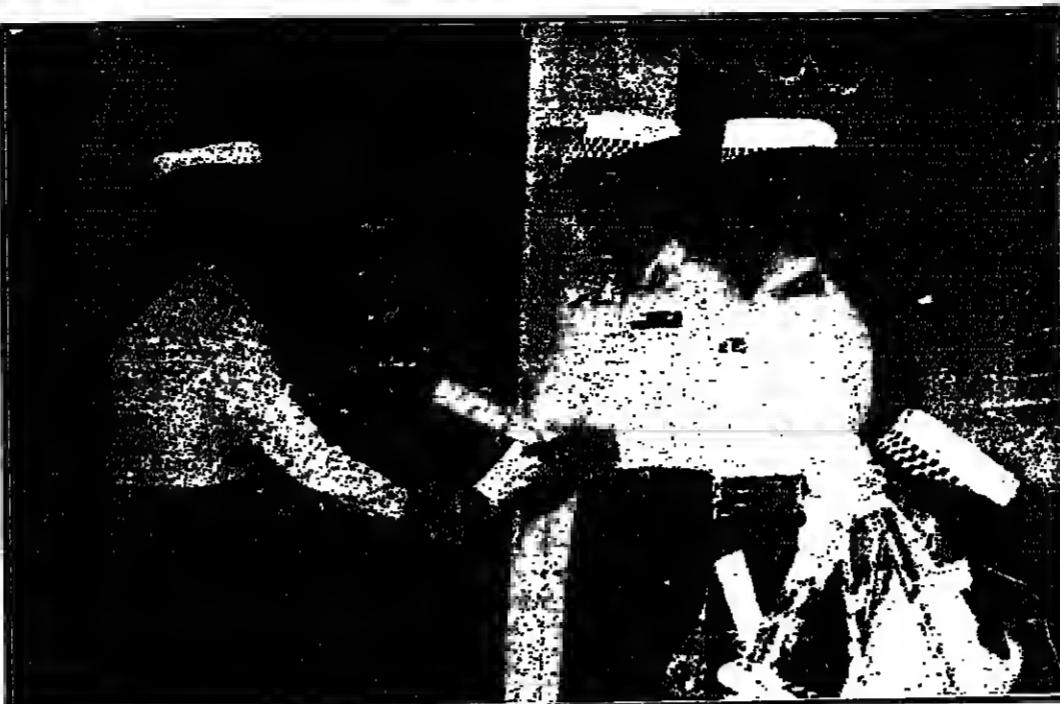
The joint committee will discuss an increase in trade exchange, the exemption of all goods traded between two countries from taxes, and the promotion of the exchange of economic delegations between the two countries, according to Mr. Farhan.

He also added that the committee will discuss topics related to the Arab Air Cargo and the linking Jordan and Iraq with railways

and telecommunications.

In the irrigation and agriculture fields, the committee will discuss the possibility of Iraq benefiting from Jordanian expertise in underground resource assessment and exploration. In the industrial field, the committee will discuss the supplying of Jordan with super phosphates and sulphur, added Mr. Farhan.

Mr. Farhan was received at the airport by the Ministry of Industry and Trade under-secretary and senior ministry officials, the Iraqi ambassador in Jordan and the director of Arab Air Cargo.



Her Majesty Queen Noor presents a degree certificate Thursday to one of the graduates from the Princess Basma Women's Police Institute with Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Muhammad Idris in attendance (Petra photo)

Majali participates in Georgetown talks

WASHINGTON (Petra) — Jordan has participated in the international seminar on leadership which is organised annually at Georgetown University.

Jordan was represented at the seminar, on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, by the former Jordanian Ambassador to the U.S. Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

The seminar discussed important issues among which were strategic arms limitation and the role of industrial nations in rescheduling the debts of Third

World nations.

The seminar was attended by political and intellectual figures and university professors.

In a speech to the gathering, Mr. Majali pointed out Jordan's view towards the Camp David agreement and President Reagan's proposals for Middle East peace and stressed that Jordan's stand is based on the necessity of recognising the Palestinian people's rights and the Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories in accordance with U.N. resolutions and the Fez Summit.

AOSM meeting emphasises training

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Thursday ended its sixteenth regular session here.

Concluding the four-day meeting, the assembly recommended AOSM to develop its data-collection and documentation facilities in the standardisation and metrology fields at both Arab and international levels.

AOSM is to develop its training programmes so as to secure better performances from Arab standardisation and metrology bodies, in addition to promoting cooperation between AOSM and specialised governmental and public bodies in this field.

The assembly also asked the AOSM general secretariat to follow up its previous work on issuing guides on quality control which

Noor graduates policewomen

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday attended the graduation ceremony of the 17th batch of women police, held in the Princess Basma Women's Police Institute grounds, where she presented the degrees.

The institute director thanked Queen Noor for attending the ceremony and said that the Public Security Directorate's care for policewomen is part of Jordan's development drive and aimed at guaranteeing the security of all people.

The institute has graduated several batches of policewomen since 1971, and the graduates are now an effective part of Jordan's security system, the director said.

She added that young Jordanian

women have recently been more willing to join the police corps after a tangible change in people's attitude towards the profession.

Following the graduation ceremony at which Queen Noor inspected the new graduates, the Queen viewed demonstrations of judo and karate presented by institute students.

The ceremony was attended by Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris and senior public security officers.



Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh (third from right), waiting to leave Jordan Thursday after a three-day visit in the company of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and British ambassador Alan Urwick (to Prince Philip's right).

Prince Philip ends three-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Britain's Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, left Amman Thursday after a three-day private visit as guest of His Royal Highness

Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II, arrived in Jordan Monday and met His Majesty King Hussein, Alan Urwick, and other officials.

Prince Philip was seen off at the airport by Prince Hassan, Royal Court Minister Amer Khammash, the British Ambassador in Jordan, Alan Urwick, and other officials.

Fateh official reports initial success

(Continued from page 1)

the Fateh Central Committee.

Strengthening Eastern Front

"Our exchange of views here is a natural, if not axiomatic, result of the failure of the United States to make Israel withdraw from Lebanon and of Washington's failure to stop the building of Jewish settlements (in the occupied Arab territories)," Mr. Hassan said.

"We, and Jordan, are working together to confront Israel's colonisation programme in the occupied territories. We are aiming at crystallising a common stand for the next Arab summit (scheduled for Saudi Arabia next month), which should work out a mechanism for implementing the resolutions of the Fez summit (last year). But, most of all, our strongest emphasis are on rebuilding the Eastern Front, whose backbone is the Jordanian and Syrian armies, backed by the PLO, to confront Israel."

Mr. Hassan went on to say that, "without a military strength to back it up, no political move can mean anything". In the meeting between President Assad and Khaled Al Hassan, rebuilding the Eastern Front was a subject discussed, he said. "And, we think, the meeting was a landmark in attempting to reach a common understanding with our Syrian brothers" in this respect. "This will also help take joint effective political and strategic moves within a framework of real Arab solidarity," he added.

(News agencies carried reports on Friday of the Damascus meeting, and Khaled Al Hassan was quoted as saying only that he and Mr. Assad discussed all questions pertinent to the Palestinian problem, and that results of their meeting would be known very soon. He, and his brother Hani, are considered staunch Arafat supporters, and are opposed to the rebel movement inside their PLO organisation. Fateh, which is the biggest and strongest grouping within the PLO.)

On his visit to Jordan, Hani Al Hassan said: "Palestinians and Jordanians are fully agreed that the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is a strategic necessity for us. And although there might be points of differences here and there, this would not bring to a halt the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, as we all know of the American-Israeli plan to divide the Arab region into states. The Israelis are aiming at breaking the Jordanian-Palestinian unity. This is their way to the West Bank and Gaza. And hence our visit to Amman." Mr. Hassan is accompanied here by Mr. Rafik Nathe, the PLO representative in Riyadh, who is also a member of

"still hoping" that Qatar and the UAE would continue to pay, but said that Jordan was "aware" of the economic problems that have befallen those two states as a result of the drop in oil production. In 1982, Jordan received a total of \$660 million in Arab aid, a factor which apparently was partly responsible for the balance of payments deficit of around \$300 million in that year.

The 1983 central government budget was based on the receipt of around \$645 million in Arab aid which, if only the Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian contributions are received, is expected to produce a shortfall of some \$90 million.

Mr. Qasem said that Jordan had also received the first instalment of Kuwait's \$196.4 million expected assistance. The second and third amounts are still likely to be made before the end of December. He said, for Kuwait does not begin paying before July 1 as this is the date when its central government budget is approved. Mr. Qasem also said that he was

unable to make its final payment in 1982 while the financial ability of certain Gulf countries to continue their obligations has appeared increasingly uncertain.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

Al Ra'i: Reagan on wrong track again

IN HIS Thursday morning press conference, President Reagan reiterated his determination to continue working for the implementation of his initiative of Sept. 1, 1982, for solving the Palestinian problem; but the president made his intentions totally dependent on the settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

The president's new statement tries to imply that something had already been done on solving the problem, while the actual course of events since the announcement of the initiative proves that the U.S. administration has done practically nothing to shake the rejectionist Israeli attitude towards the initiative, and Israel's escalation of its settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories. The main target of such an Israeli drive was to create material obstacles in the path to a peaceful settlement of the area's conflict.

Moreover, the U.S. administration has rewarded such Israeli insensitivity with a generous flow of arms, dollars and diplomatic backing. The only reward the U.S. received for its generosity was the loss of credibility in the region, and an overwhelming impression that the Reagan initiative had been nothing but a tactical manoeuvre.

Linking continuation of efforts for implementing the initiative to the solution of the Lebanese problem by the president only suggests that the U.S. administration considers the Lebanese crisis the focal issue in the region, which is contrary to all sound analysis which considers the Palestinian question the region's central issue. The eruption of the Lebanese volcano is only an outcome of the continuation of the Palestinian problem unsolved.

Sawt Al Shaab: All rests on U.S.. Syria

POSTPONEMENT OF the Lebanese reconciliation conference restores the atmosphere of uncertainty that dominated the pre-ceasefire period, and undermines the present halt to hostilities.

Just as the Lebanese national dialogue has not been a purely Lebanese affair, and the Lebanese civil war was not, any delay in opening this dialogue will have been engineered by non-Lebanese forces. Foreign political factors, and foreign intervention and interests are still in control of Lebanon and its people. The fact that the disintegration of Lebanese society has created a reign of chaos makes it impossible for any single Lebanese faction to monopolise authority. Hence, the Lebanese are fearfully waiting for external factors to reconcile each other in order to enable them to start their own mini dialogue.

The U.S. indicates openly that Syria is impeding Lebanese national reconciliation to guarantee certain preconditions that would serve Syria and its allies' position at the expense of reconciliation. The U.S. also threatens to escalate its military role in support of the Lebanese central government if Syria backs away from its commitment not to impede the dialogue. Hence, the Syrian-U.S. reconciliation seems to have become a decisive factor in the inter-Lebanese reconciliation. Moreover, it is worth wondering whether such a U.S.-Syrian reconciliation would be part of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Thursday

Al Ra'i: A constructive step

DISPUTES OVER a venue for the projected Lebanese national reconciliation conference should not deter leaders of the government and warring factions from pursuing efforts aimed at arranging the conference as soon as possible.

There is no time to be wasted over haggling about procedural matters because lives of innocent people are at stake. The conference, which was to have been convened at Beirut airport Thursday, has been postponed because the warring factions refused to attend for reasons of security. The Lebanese government has now postponed the convening of the conference and will find another venue suitable for all. This is to be regarded as a constructive step on the part of the government, and will no doubt help to consolidate the present ceasefire. Maintaining the ceasefire will be an encouraging sign and reflects all factions' genuine intentions of reaching a peaceful settlement.

Al Dustour: Campaign to undermine PLO

THE SERIES of statements issued by Palestinian groups based in Damascus are clearly designed to weaken the PLO and damage the reputation of its legitimate leaders. The enemies of the PLO's leadership have succeeded so far in causing confusion in the minds of the Palestinian people, but they most importantly have offered very valuable service to Israel which aims at destroying the Palestinian organisation as a whole. The campaigns launched by the Damascus-based groups against the legitimate leadership are designed to create hatred towards the Palestinians in the hearts of the Arab masses. This campaign is designed also to pave the way for the creation of an organisation to act as a substitute for the PLO and to serve Syria's purposes, and thus not to act in the interests of the Palestinian people.

Sawt Al Shaab: An attempt to split Arabs

ISRAELI REPORTS claim that President Reagan is about to announce new Middle East peace proposals based on cooperation between Israel and the so-called moderate Arab states. Israel says the U.S. national security council has already formulated the proposals which call for Jordan's participation in the U.S.-sponsored peace process. These reports, coupled with previous ones also circulated by Israel about the creation of a U.S.-backed Jordanian deployment forces to be employed in the Gulf region, expose the evil and sinister intentions of such campaigns directed against Jordan by the Zionists in the information media.

This campaign is being waged on the eve of the projected Arab summit in Riyadh with the purpose of undermining that summit and deepening inter-Arab differences. Any U.S.-proposals which ignore the Arab countries' role is bound to fail because they will be designed to drive a wedge between one Arab country and another and so create new splits in Arab ranks.

Of course Jordan will remain committed to defending other Arab states whenever called upon to do so, and the Gulf region is part of the Arab World. The forthcoming Arab summit ought to discuss ways of solving the Middle East issue and also averting all threats to the Gulf by delimiting each Arab country's share in these efforts.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Public fears do not govern American reality

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — IT IS curious that the U.S. is getting re-involved militarily in various parts of the world just at a time the mood of the American people is opposed to foreign interventions as it ever has been.

Despite the recession which is supposedly ended, Americans have lived quite well these last years. Data shows a constant rise in personal income despite high level unemployment. The restaurants are full. And car buying has gone up again. We are a rich country and a rich people. Our complaints about poverty strike many foreigners as absurd.

Even our poor live better than many people just a few metres across the border in Mexico. It is understandable that Americans want no wars. And especially there is strong opposition to getting involved in Middle Eastern wars.

There are now Marines in

Lebanon, and U.S. "advisers" in El Salvador. U.S. soldiers, thousands of them, are on "manoeuvres" in Honduras.

The U.S. is committing more planes to the defence of northern Japan. There are thousands of U.S. airmen and sailors in the Philippines as that country inexorably approaches its revolution (a Far Eastern Iran for the U.S.). And our "Rapid Deployment Force" is continually training for a deployment to defend the Gulf oil fields from Soviet attack or encroachment.

The contradiction between civil mood and military escalation is evident in the face and manner of our president. Look at this remarkably young looking man of 72. He loves to ride horses. He works a moderate day and then takes off for leisure like any businessman. He enjoys parties, as does his wife. And all who know him find him a likeable, loyal, and

thoroughly civil man. And there he is talking military buildup with a twinkle in his eye! One could easily imagine a suspicious Andropov or a shrewd Ogarkov plotting some military action that would mean bloodshed for one's own young men as well, but not Ronald Reagan.

Yet bit by bit American armed forces are being drawn into the Lebanon conflict. And even if we do not join the Salvadorean counter-insurgency effort by sending in our own troops, we are already deeply involved militarily in Central America.

When the TV shows news of Americans involved in combat situations, there is no patriotic propaganda. The emphasis is always on the dangers that Americans face. When the first Marines died, there was great coverage of their relatives weeping as the bodies were

returned. Congress reflects this mood as it agonises over the deepening involvement in the Middle East and Latin America.

Yet it would be a mistake to think that the anchor that pulls the ship of American foreign policy back is necessarily going to slow down this creeping U.S. involvement abroad. Despite all the confusion and silliness which so often pervades U.S. foreign policy, there is a power there which non-Americans must not ignore.

Consider the Middle East. There is a U.S. foreign policy, and it has been quite consistent in principle if not in execution these last 40 years. It rests on three bases:

- (1) To resolve to keep the Russians out.
- (2) To assure unimpeded access to oil sources, and
- (3) To prevent any single power from dominating the

Middle East. Despite the U.S. link to Israel, supporting Israel has never been the bottom-line aim of U.S. foreign policy. When domestic forces have pressed for greater support of Israel, Washington has mainly just paid out more money and sent more arms.

But what is driving us deeper into foreign involvements now is, in fact, fear of the Russians, fear that instability such as that arising from the Iran-Iraq war could impede access to oil, and fear that some power other than the U.S. could begin calling the shots in the Middle East (candidates include Syria, Libya, Israel, and the French).

Despite the enormous desire on the part of ordinary Americans to enjoy their good lives, this sentiment will not make the U.S. pull out. The U.S. is now in the Middle East. And it is back in Central America.

Carter: Marines' engagement in Lebanon fighting is a mistake

Following is the full text of an interview given by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Saudi Arab News daily. Interviewer Magda Abu Fadil met the former president in his Atlanta, Georgia office last weekend.

Q: What are your views on the U.S. involvement in Lebanon, and would you have acted differently as president? Is there a Vietnam potential?

A: I've always tried to avoid the question "what would you have done if you had been president?", because as a private citizen, away from government, I don't have the access to the breadth of information and advice that I had as president. But I think it's a mistake for our military forces to be actually engaged in combat. And my own preference would be to have peace maintained and a ceasefire agreement perpetuated with a more neutral force if this more neutral force can act and carry out the functions of the present peace-keeping forces. The current influence of our country should continue to be exerted to get all foreign troops out of Lebanon.

In my judgment, the principles expressed in the Camp David agreement, repeated in President Reagan's proposal of last September, are the basic elements for future agreement. I don't know of any alternative to them. The King Fahd proposals and the Fez statement go a long way toward accommodation with the Camp David principles and the Reagan proposal of last September. So, some progress in changing people's attitudes has already been evident. That process needs to be continued.

Q: The Camp David agreement is at best flattering. Do you see a prospect for its revival, or has it run its course?

A: In my judgment, the principles expressed in the Camp David agreement, repeated in President Reagan's proposal of last September, are the basic elements for future agreement. I don't know of any alternative to them. The King Fahd proposals and the Fez statement go a long way toward accommodation with the Camp David principles and the Reagan proposal of last September. So, some progress in changing people's attitudes has already been evident. That process needs to be continued.

Q: The Reagan administration has changed its policy toward the settlements calling them merely a hindrance to peace. Are they illegal?

A: I've always categorised the settlements in occupied territories — the same as all my predecessors — as being illegal and an obstacle.

Q: How do you rate the Reagan performance in the Middle East in general, and in Lebanon in particular?

A: His ultimate goals there are very compatible with my own. But the consistency of America's efforts to find a mutually agreeable solution and to hold down the prospects for combat have been inadequate in my judgment. Under Presidents Ford, Nixon and me, either through Secretaries of State Kissinger, Vance, Muskie, or through my own direct effort, there was a constant major commitment of our nation's influence to alleviate tension and to search for a way to realise Palestinian ambitions and to preserve the security of Israel. I don't believe that this has been as deep and consistent a commitment on the part of the Reagan administration.

Q: You initially supported the Reagan plan (in Sept. 1). Do you think it is still alive? And what needs to be done to put it back on course?

A: It's still alive to the extent of being the basis for people to consider for future progress. It's not the only proposal on the table for consideration. The Camp David documents, signed by Egypt, Israel and us, the withdrawal agreement between Israel and us, the withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon, the Fez statement, representing the consensus at that time for Arab leaders — all those efforts are constructive in nature. They all provide a basis on which progress can be made. And, as one quite interested in the future of the Middle East — an interest I will maintain the rest of my life — I see those factors as an incremental solution.

Q: If you had been president, would you have acted differently regarding the Middle East?

A: Yes, I think that's predictable and disturbing. There were some allegations made that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was tacitly approved by officials of the Reagan administration. I doubt if President Reagan himself was personally involved in this. But what concerns me about the upcoming year is that because of political circumstances in our country, our government's already inadequate commitment will be

I don't think any of those proposals are "dead". They're there to be considered by well-meaning people who want each nation in the Middle East to be recognised, to be secure and who want the Palestinian legitimate rights to be honoured.

Q: Could King Hussein and the PLO have come forward without much damage to their respective positions?

A: I don't think they would have had too much damage because they could have come forward with the proviso that President Reagan carry out his commitment to stop the settlements. This would have demonstrated to the world that the Arab community, with the approval of King Hussein and the PLO, were willing to negotiate. But with the rejection of President Reagan's offer, it put the onus of obstructionism on King Hussein and the PLO, and to some lesser degree, on the Arab community.

They would have had nothing to lose, because it would have been clearly stated that we will come forward and negotiate when President Reagan fulfills his promise to stop this settlement activity on the West Bank.

Q: You were instrumental in the development of the Rapid Deployment Force, now called Central Command. Do you really believe that it can serve the purpose for which it was created in the Gulf, and are you aware of bilateral arrangements with states there for its deployment in case of emergency?

A: I don't think I want to comment on specific military plans, some of which are quite confidential in nature. But I believe — still believe — that when the stability of the Gulf is threatened, the United States has a responsibility, or even an obligation to contribute its influence to remove a threat.

It's good for us, the Egyptians, Oman, the Saudis to work out a mutually acceptable understanding without unwarranted American intrusion in the area, which would provide for our common defence and security. There's always a potential threat from the Soviet Union, which I feel especially in the last year of my term, when the Soviets has just invaded Afghanistan.

Q: How can the United States end the Iran-Iraq war? Do you see a danger of its spilling over in the region, or drawing in the big powers if it continues?

A: Our own interests now are

the same as when I was in office. It would be better for the region if the war was over. We haven't taken any position of support for either Iran or Iraq. My own inclination would be to see that the former recognised borders return as a boundary between the two countries and invading forces from both countries withdraw completely from other territory.

Q: Is the current administration doing enough?

A: Because of Iraq's decision, we do not have diplomatic relations with that country. I attempted several times to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq, and there's a highly publicised strain between the U.S. and Iran, so our influence in either one of those countries is minimal, compared with the influence Syria, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

Q: You've expressed a key interest in the Palestinians over the years. You often said they acted in a way that ran against their own interests. What would you have liked to see them do?

Q: The plight of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. West Bank and Gaza, has been exacerbated in recent years. I think there are elements within the Camp David agreement that would have greatly improved the status of the Palestinians in the occupied territories — to negotiate with Jordan, Israel and Egypt — and to have a unilateral right to approve or disapprove the final status in a referendum, to their representatives.

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A different kind of vacation

Talking straight
Marwan Muasher

Last month I was on vacation. I went to the United States, and spent most of the time at the place where I went to school.

Needless to say, I have been on vacation several times before (although they always seem less than one's heart would desire). This one, though, had a special beat to it, and even before it started, presented me with thoughts and feelings no other one did before.

It was different in two senses: It was the first that I took after graduating from college and being initiated into life's full-time workers club. Of course, I've had many vacations while in school. I suppose it is very difficult to speak against a vacation, but somehow I never felt tired enough to warrant a vacation then. Don't get me wrong. I've always enjoyed one anyway. This time, however, I really looked forward to this particular one. In a sense, I felt that school vacations were given, awarded to you, while now, I was fin-

ally earning my own. Somehow the feeling makes the vacation more precious, and more enjoyable.

The other sense in which this vacation was different was that it was the first time that I was to return to the United States after I left it. More importantly, it was the first time that I was to go back to a person (for I did go back many times in my mind), to a culture I grew up in for a long time, a life-style that once became largely my own, and to people with whom I shared some close friendships.

I had a lot of mixed feelings about going back. For after leaving that culture more than a year ago, I fought hard (and still do) to adjust back to life here and understand it better. People tend to accuse individuals as myself as "Westernised" or "brainwashed". Personally, I just looked at the transformation as natural, mind-opening, one that allows you to think about different sets of values

and helps you decide where you stand on issues.

At any rate, I made a lot of progress this past year, and got to the point where I started not only to feel comfortable with my own society, but to, once again, enjoy several of its aspects. To go back to the States once again, and so soon, was to step onto a frozen lake: You never know whether the ice is strong enough to hold you. It was to be a test of how well I was adjusted or not adjusted. I was not sure whether would be reopened, memories relieved, or the past revisited. The greatest fear I had was that the experience of going back would thwart my efforts at adjusting. But something from within told me that I had to go back. I had to know where I stood and settle forever the ongoing battle in my mind.

The vacation part of it was to borrow from the American Miller's beer commercial, everything I wanted from a vacation, and less.

I saw so many old friends that I did not expect to see, even some that I did not want to see. I must have eaten enough Big Macs to last me for a century. Going around in blue jeans and tennis shoes and doing away with work's formal clothes was an immense pleasure. I had the chance of enjoying the sophistication and fast pace of New York City, the relaxed atmosphere of California, and the friendliness and down-to-earthness of a Hoosier Midwest that so many people cut down, but one that provided me with some beautiful memories and experience during my college days that I will always cherish.

Something that I always liked about Americans is that despite their tremendous wealth and power as a nation, they are really simple, down-to-earth people. I even attended football match, one of my true pleasures, at my Alma Mater, and enjoyed it thoroughly despite a sound beating by a strong Notre Dame team. Even listening to Howard Cosell's monotonous voice on Monday Night Football was nice. This is in addition to several other pleasures, like enjoying a good meal of prime rib steak (not to forget the baked potatoes), watching the CBS Evening News with Dan Rather (where I had the chance to once again watch how news are professionally reported), and enjoying the greenery and trees that greet you everywhere. In short, I witnessed again the American culture in all its diversity, or at least in the diversity that appealed to my taste.

The important thing, though, is this: I did witness it all again, but I did not relive it. There was no reminiscing, no longing for the old times, no living in the past. I enjoyed my stay there tremendously.

But did not feel I have to be there to be happy. Life after the United States was suddenly not only pos-

ible, but enjoyable as well. I saw all my friends there, and accepted them as they are, but did not feel the change that occurred to them and me necessarily presented a barrier, or that I wished for the same relationship that existed between us before. I saw and lived in the culture, and enjoyed many things in it that I have always enjoyed, but did not feel that culture is the only source from which satisfaction can be drawn.

I enjoyed the States for the people and the country that it is, not for the memories that it was. I felt that what I had started building in my country was firmer than I thought, that beyond the commitment there was now a need, indeed a want, to be in Jordan.

For the first time, I saw the States from the point of view of an outsider who for a long time was an insider. As such, I had a good

understanding and acceptance of the American culture, with the added advantage of having stepped out and then come back to have a fresh, and may be, more objective look.

It is kind of scary, because the experience makes you feel older. Suddenly, I was not the student that I left a year ago. That era seemed ages ago. I did not exactly regret the distance, either. I felt there are so many things to look forward to, that there was no need anymore to look back at the past for security or encouragement.

These can and do lay in the present, and certainly in the future.

The United States was just as nice as it always looked in, but in a different sense and a different light. The realisation of these thoughts and the feelings this trip gave me provided me with the best vacation I have ever had. It was, indeed, different.

light and love for the texture of Jordanian living space.

Filming the exhibition

Fuad Mim's work also impressed me. He came to see us to discuss filming a programme on the Turkish exhibition. This modest, infinitely quiet man paid no attention to his fame in Jordan and simply said, "I paint, too". He was one of the people I had wanted to meet. One evening he invited me to his house. The house and all its walls were crammed with paintings. And most of the paintings were not his. Many were by Aziz Amoura. Aziz Amoura is a talented Jordanian painter who has been living abroad.

Jordanian paintings reflect the beauty of their landscape

By Cemil Eren
What we today understand as an art movement, began in Jordan during the first years of the twentieth century, was introduced by foreigners living in Jordan. George Aleaf (Russian), Armando (Italian), Omar Omst (Lebanese) and Ziaedin Suleiman (Turkish) were the pioneers.

If we reach back to ancient sources, we must mention Madaba and Qasr Amra. Byzantine mosaics developed in Madaba where the most beautiful of mosaics were made. Madaba became a school of mosaic art and in the small town hundreds of mosaics are scattered among the foundations of present buildings — one of these mosaics is the renowned map of Palestine.

The view from Mount Nebo is an impressive as its mosaics. And if you could fly like a dove down towards the Dead Sea, swooping along each of the heights, you might wonder what this landscape has contributed to Jordanian painting.

The same thoughts haunted me as we stopped to ask a bedouin the direction to Qasr Amra. What has this endless desert given to Jordanian painting? A flat expanse as far as the eye can see. Yellows, light purples in the middle of colours that shift between different shades of burned earth, tracks that from time to time look like a road merge with each other. As

you burn for the road through a dust storm you come across a construction crew opening roads in the middle of the desert like airport runways. And again the question runs through your head as you ponder the brickred shades that disappear on the horizon.

Here and there the harmony of the desert is broken by the appearance of Qasr Al Kharana or Azrak in the midst of the desert's infinite, flat expanse. This striking appearance of yellow, coffee colours that from time to time turn to purples or glow red is found in the studio of Princess Wijdan. These shades are all there on her great canvases, two metres long, she

has prepared, combed into the pigments of the thick paint. From the midst of shimmering yellows suddenly rises up before you without warning the castle of Ajloun. At first glance you might say that the work of Princess Wijdan is non-figurative, and you might imagine a soft personality behind a painting which has developed from waves of colour. That is not the case. You can sense the strong character of Princess Wijdan in the separation of individual colours. A personality like the desert itself, soft in appearance but demanding discipline. In addition, the texture Princess Wijdan gives to the paint by combing renders this

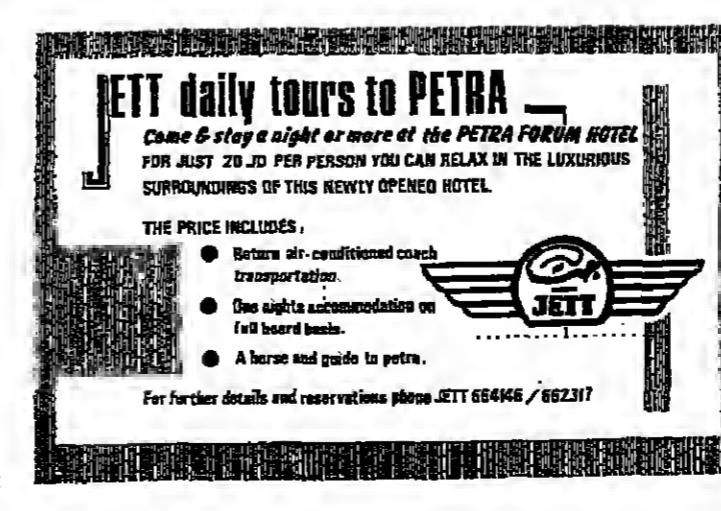
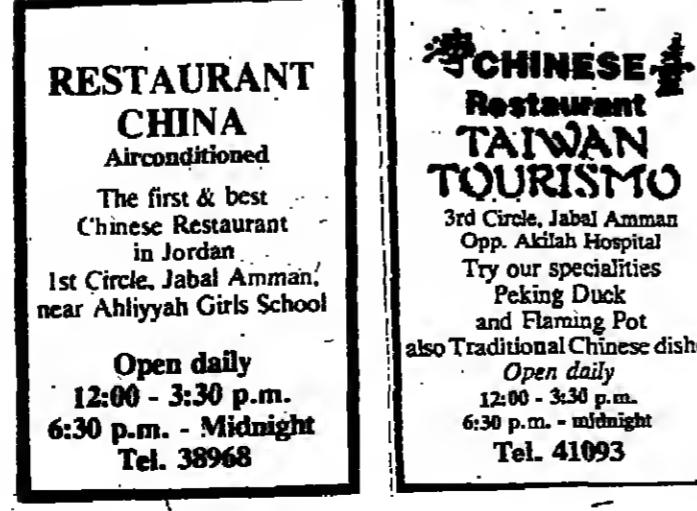
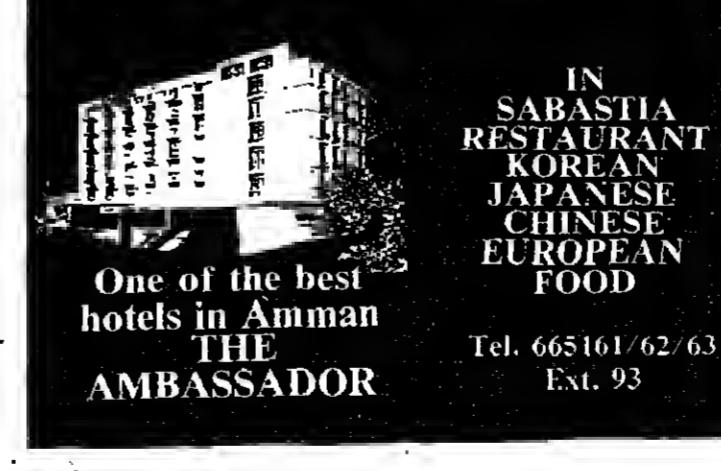
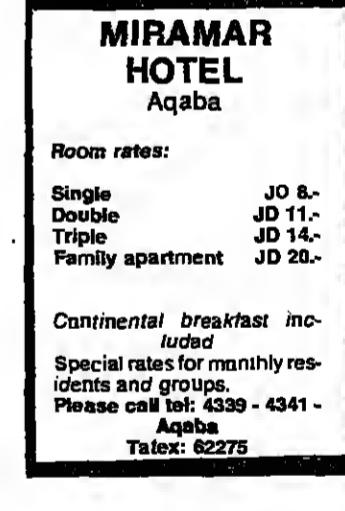
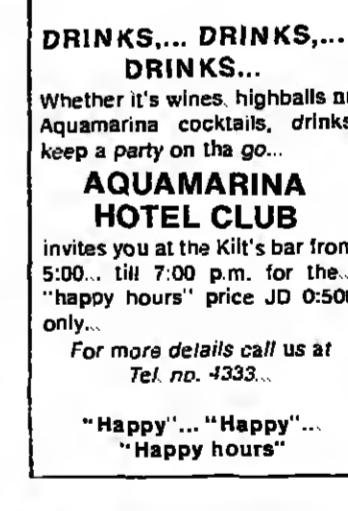
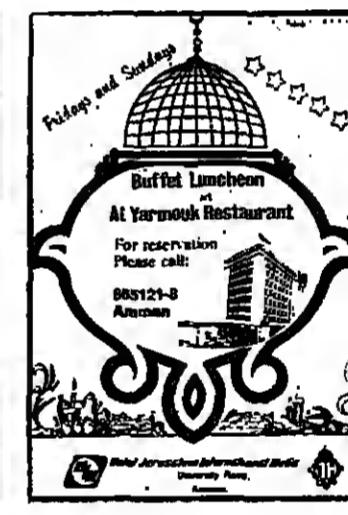
harshness. Her painting reflects the man of the desert, the ruggedness of the Arab character. And in another painting there is the blinding light of the desert sun. Wave upon wave of the burning sun's flames come towards you. Another painting gives the desert spring. Unbelievable colours in wild flowers. And then evening. The colours have turned purple, grey. The severity of the light has diminished. Shades of purples that start with cyclamen, pass through lilac then stretch to dark purple as the sun rises above a high minaret. A barely perceptible Azrak rises in the center of a painting that shades from very bright to ochre yellow.

Suhail Bisharat spreads coffee on paper and creates a painting. These are not paintings left to the chance patterns of the fortuneteller's coffee. After spreading the coffee on the paper in areas he has selected, he uses fine brushes to shape and refine the delicate grains. Coffee is only the medium. The colour is brown, ranging in all its hues from the lightest to the darkest shades. He paints, portraits, the faces of men and women, Arab faces, Jyous and miserable with black eyes and penetrating expressions. The background is the desert. The images of the Jordanian landscape. Here

and there the sand has been blown away and dark shaded rocks have emerged from below. Stains at different scales, small grains of sand and massive rocks.

All Jabr, was frequently mentioned during my visit to Amman but regrettably there was no opportunity to meet him as he was abroad at the time. Suhail Bisharat showed me two of his portraits from his own collection. They impressed me. Both were unforgettable, realistic, drawn in pastels. And then there was his work in the collection of the Jordan National Gallery, one diptych of Ma'an, one triptych of Aqaba, both masterful combinations of

JORDAN MARKETPLACE



SPORTS

Egypt wins chess tournament

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad Thursday presented the Chess Championship Cup to the visiting Egyptian team after winning the friendly matches played against the Jordanian team. The presentation took place during a dinner party given Thursday at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to honour the members of the Egyptian team. The party was attended by members of the two teams and members of the Royal Jordanian Chess Federation.

Kuwait beats Jordan in Olympic soccer

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Kuwait defeated Jordan 2-0 in the second leg of the Asian Group One Olympic soccer qualifying match on Friday afternoon at Amman's Sports City stadium.

Kuwait's victory consolidated their position in the group and preserved their lead with 7 points. For Jordan, defeat meant staying bottom of the group with one point gained from their draw with Qatar last Friday. The match was Jordan's last in the group and signalled the end of their Olympic trial.

The scoreline was not a true reflection of the match because, although Kuwait won, the game was evenly balanced with Jordan's luck going against them.

The match started at a very fast pace with both teams attacking as soon as they had possession of the ball.

Jordan looked the most likely to score in the first twenty minutes. In the 12th minute, Issam Al Tally picked up a pass from Khaled Abu Al-Awad in the penalty area with only Kuwait's goalkeeper Adam Murjan to face. But he panicked and kicked the ball straight into Murjan's hands.

Jordan kept up the pressure with more attacks but were at times unlucky and had difficulties in finding the back of the net. Ibrahim Sa'adeh for Jordan had the crowd on their feet in the 22nd minute when his left foot

shot hit the corner of the goal's woodwork. Bassem Murad picked up the rebound but could only get a weak shot at goal which was comfortably held by Murjan.

Sa'adeh had a second chance two minutes later with a header that was just wide of goal.

Following Jordan's consecutive attempts the game settled down to a mediocre pace.

And then Kuwait struck with Abdul Aziz Al Anbari scoring the first goal in the 38th minute.

Al Anbari, who was unmarked, received a pass at the edge of the penalty area, found his way through the box to produce a cleanly struck goal into the middle of the net catching Jordan's defence having a nap and gave Milad Abassi no chance of saving the goal.

Following the goal, Kuwait's confidence grew and they attacked more and displayed the skills that made them World Cup finalists last year.

Meanwhile Jordan's game slowed down and could not take advantage of their presence in Kuwait's penalty area. Halftime ended 1-0 in Kuwait's favour.

Kuwait started the 2nd half at full speed and concentrated the play in Jordan's half of the field.

A very-well built attack down the right wing ended in Kuwait scoring their second goal.

Mouayad hit a high cross from the right corner towards Jordan's goal and found the toll Fathi Kameel waiting at the far side of the goal head in the winner in the 5th minute of the second half.

After securing the second goal, Kuwait played a defensive game, packing their defence and on few occasions coming out to attack.

In the meantime, Jordan did not surrender, driving with all their might towards the Kuwaiti goal. But they found the defence extremely difficult to penetrate and tried their luck at some long shots from outside the penalty area but could not improve the scoreline.

Kuwait's goalie denied Jordan a consolation when he saved a brilliantly struck free kick by Sa'adeh 5 metres from outside the penalty box.

In the dying minutes of the game, Kuwait attacked extremely well with accurate passing and swift running. They managed to get to the goal but Milad Abassi, must have thought that two goals in his net were enough and saved a few good shots.

The match was attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Daud, Minister of Justice Ahmad Al Tarawneh, and the President of Kuwait Football Federation Sheikh Ahmad Al Hmoud.

Pakistan retains world squash title

AUCKLAND. New Zealand (R) — Pakistan retained their world team squash title here Thursday night when they beat England 3-0 to end the championships without dropping a game.

The Pakistanis, spearheaded by Jahangir Khan and Omar Zaman, the world's number one and number two respectively, were always favourites to win.

On Thursday night Jahangir dropped seven points in the third game against Hidayat Jahan but said he was not worried.

"I had two games in hand so I could have come back in the fourth," he said.

"But I do not like to lose when I am playing for my country. It puts pressure on the other players if I lose. In the individual championships it is not so important if I don't win."

However, there was little danger that Jahangir would lose. Hidayat tried to outdrive him and paid the penalty by making too many unforced errors which found the tin.

Earlier Qamar Zaman accounted for Gwain Briars 9-3, 10-8, 1-9, 9-3.

The Englishman struck a purple patch in the latter part of the second game when he saved game ball before losing 10-8.

Briars carried on in the same vein in the third game forcing seven errors and five hits to the tin from Qamar. Briars took the game 9-1 but could not sustain his dominance as he crashed 9-3 in the next.

Phil Kenyon offered little resistance to Pakistan number three Maqsood Ahmed, losing 9-2, 9-1, 9-4.

In the play-off for third and fourth positions Australia beat Egypt 2-1 in a contest which featured fighting comebacks by Australians Dean Williams and Ross Thorne.

Williams was two games and 3-6 down to Ahmed Safwat bin recovered to win 3-9, 0-9, 9-6, 10-9, 9-1. The Australian survived match ball in the fourth game when he was down 1-8 but

came back to win the game 10-9. By the time the fifth was played, Safwat's fight had disappeared and he won only one point.

Thorne had a similar match against Magdi Saad. The Australian was two games down and survived to the limit but fought back superbly to take the match 5-9, 4-9, 10-9, 9-2, 9-0.

United faces stern test in English soccer league

LONDON (R) — Leaders Manchester United cannot expect any favours from struggling Sunderland on Saturday when they try to consolidate their one point advantage in the English first division.

United jumped from fourth place last week to depose West Ham of the leadership following their 3-0 demolition of West Bromwich.

But United, with their confidence sky-high following an impressive 2-1 European Cup Winners' Cup win over Spartak Varna in Bulgaria on Wednesday, will be wise to approach Sunderland with caution.

Alan Durban's side — hovering sixth from bottom — are unbeaten in four matches and stunned champions Liverpool earlier this month when they won 1-0 at Anfield.

"We beat Liverpool after they had played a European Cup match in midweek and I am hoping the pattern repeats itself," said Durban, who will field an unchanged line up.

But United are almost certain to be without former Dutch midfield international Arnold Muhren, who injured a calf muscle in Bulgaria, and faces a late fitness test. Remi Moses is standing by to deputise.

A host of clubs are poised to take over at the top should United slip up at Roker Park.

West Ham, still dazed by the 3-1 home defeat by Liverpool which toppled them last week, play hosts to Norwich hoping to stop the rot quickly and bounce back on the leadership trail.

But like Sunderland, Norwich are no soft-option, and hit back from 3-0 down to draw 3-3 with Manchester United three weeks ago.

With fifth-placed Liverpool taking on third-placed Queen's Park Rangers on the London side's artificial pitch, the greatest threat to United's supremacy is posed by Southampton.

The south-coast side missed out on a chance to take the lead last week.

Ministry of Education Curriculum Directorate P.O. Box: 1930 Amman-Jordan

Invitation to Tender for the Writing of English Language Textbooks for the Compulsory Stage

The Ministry of Education in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites all qualified and interested publishers to submit their tenders for the writing and production of the new English language textbooks for the 5th and 6th elementary classes and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preparatory classes, in accordance with the new curriculum set for those classes of this stage.

All agreement will be concluded to this effect within the framework of the following FOUR basic final terms (items) and conditions:

Item	Prospective Publisher (PP)	Ministry of Education (MOE)
1- Authorship	Provides two qualified authors.	Provides two co-authors.
2- Remuneration	is responsible for the remuneration of the two authors approved by (MOE) and for one of the two co-authors as well.	is responsible for the remuneration of only one co-author.
3- Rights	reserves all rights for a period of not more than three years.	owns, and retains, all rights beyond that period.
4- Sales and Royalty	Supplies MOE with the number of copies of each book the (MOE) requires, within that period, at a discount of not less than 25 per cent of the published price.	Pays to (PP) a royalty of not more than 10 per cent of the Jordanian published price for books printed and distributed to schools by (MOE), only in the first five years beyond that period.

Notes:

- At least one of the prospective authors is expected to have:
 - written, or participated in writing, well-established textbooks for teaching English as a foreign language, preferably in the Arab World.
 - Taught English as a foreign language, preferably in the Arab World, for at least three years.
- The publisher is expected to participate in training teachers in the use of the new course.
- All tenders must be deposited in the Curriculum Directorate, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box: 1930, Amman, Jordan.

19.10.1983

(For) the Minister of Education
Director of the Curriculum Directorate.

INDONESIAN TRADE PROMOTION FAIR AT REGENCY PALACE HOTEL SUNDAY OCTOBER 24, 1983

The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia invites you to attend the Indonesian Trade Promotion Fair, at the Regency Palace Hotel, Amman on 24 to 26 October 1983 from 09.00 a.m. to 09.00 p.m.

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E.C. ministers to try to break deadlock

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (E.C.) foreign ministers meet in Greece this weekend to review delicately-poised negotiations on the future of their deeply-troubled group and discuss the threat to world peace from several crisis areas.

Diplomats said worries over the financial future of the 10-nation bloc were expected to dominate informal talks from Saturday at the seaside resort of Vouliagmeni, near Athens.

Meeting without the scores of aides who crowd their formal sessions, the ministers will explore ways of breaking the deadlock in tough bargaining on reforming the group's finances already short of cash and heading for deeper trouble before the year ends.

Community foreign, finance and farm ministers have held four sessions of formal talks since July, each attended by some 200 delegates, to put together a reform package.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed with an easier bias after retreating from a firm opening, dealers said. At 1500 Friday the F.T. index was up 0.4 at 691.8 after showing a five point gain at 1000 and most constituent stocks ended with small falls.

Dealers said the market failed to find follow through buying after jobbers marked up prices in extension of Thursday's rally. Small selling in mid morning was enough to reverse early gains. Among leaders ICI was down 4p at 554 after 560 and GEC was 2p lower at 186 after 190.

Government bonds ended with gains of as much as 5% point. Golds were mixed and U.S. shares little changed.

Dealers said gains in gold reflected light buying, with sentiment helped to some extent by U.K. Chancellor Lawson's predictions of a further fall in inflation next year.

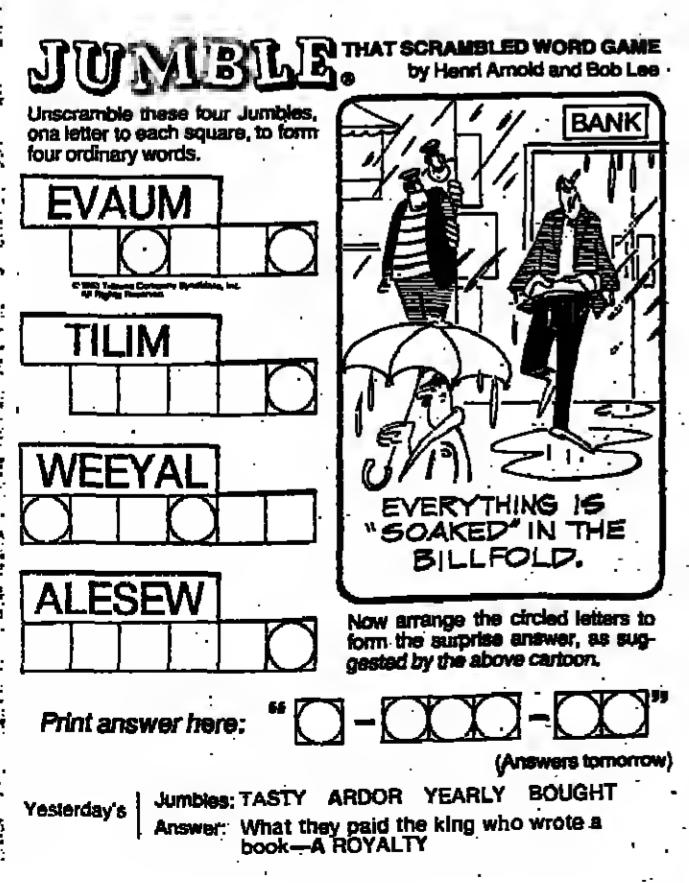
Mr. Lawson's statement Thursday night did little to support equities. Dealers said the mood remains uncertain, noting Thursday's rally was on fairly low turnover. Banks fell, with Lloyds down 1p at 454 after 469. Insurers met profit taking with Eagle Star down 10p at 525 and Royal 18p lower at 478. Oils were dull, but breweries firmed with Whitbread up 3p at 140.

Contraceptive sheath maker LRC was 3p up at 108 after studies suggesting cancer risks for some contraceptive pill users.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.5017/27	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2307/10	Canadian dollars	
	2.5810/20	West German marks	
	2.9030/40	Dutch guilders	
	2.0987/97	Swiss francs	
	52.68/72	Belgian francs	
	7.8890/920	French francs	
	1572.50/1573.50	Italian lire	
	231.92/232.02	Japanese yen	
	7.7590/7620	Swedish crowns	
	7.2990/3010	Norwegian crowns	
	9.3580/3610	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	393.75/394.25	U.S. dollars	



Print answer here: - - -

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TASTY ARDOR YEARLY BOUGHT

Answer: What they paid the king who wrote a book—A ROYALTY

Japan liberalises economy

TOKYO (R) — Japan Friday announced new economic measures to expand consumer demand at home and open up its markets to foreign goods.

The package approved by the cabinet aimed at ensuring a growth rate of 3.4 per cent in the current fiscal year. At the same time it was designed to head off persistent foreign complaints about the inaccessibility of Japanese markets.

The major stimulus to demand came with cuts of 4.210 billion yen (\$8.1 million) for public works.

The spur to imports was provided by a series of separate measures. Tariff cuts on 1,200 industrial products were timed for April, 1984, a year earlier than originally planned. And the semi-official Export-Import Bank was permitted to provide 20 billion yen (\$86 million) in loans to importers of manufactured products.

Until now the bank was allowed to finance only Japanese exports and raw material and energy imports.

Also approved was a scheme to provide importers with low-

interest short-term loans.

To attract foreign capital the government agreed to consider floating Japanese bonds in the United States and elsewhere abroad.

Another objective outlined in the programme was to increase the use of yen in international trading. To this end the government agreed to look at prospects of establishing a bankers' acceptance market under which banks would advance money for trade bills expressed in yen.

Government officials shied away from assessing the impact of the new measures on the domestic economy and the Japanese trade balance. Foreign experts were equally cautious.

But the Japanese government clearly hoped the import liberalisation steps would create a

good atmosphere for President Reagan's visit to Japan next month.

The United States has strongly pressed Japan to reduce its mighty trade surplus which some economists believe could go as high as \$30 billion this year.

Only this week, European Community foreign ministers expressed grave concern at the trade imbalance between Japan and the rest of the world.

The government programme left several questions unanswered. In particular there was no word on how the tax cuts would be financed at a time when the government is piling up a record budget deficit.

Some critics believed the move would be clawed back next year through indirect taxes, possibly after another general election.

Israel: The bubble bursts

By David Lennon

TEL AVIV: The economic crisis which has just come to a head in Israel has been brewing for more than a year.

It is largely the result of the government's inability to deal effectively with either of the economy's two main problems — the balance of payments deficit and a notoriously high rate of inflation.

The fact that the crisis appeared to peak just as the country was in the process of changing leaders is largely coincidental. Even if Mr. Menachem Begin had not decided to retire from the premiership, the crisis would have arrived.

But the prolonged hiatus while Mr. Yitzhak Shamir was chosen as his successor gave the public the impression that no one was in charge of the ship of state, and more especially the economy. This precipitated a run on banks as Israel tried to convert their savings into dollars.

The incident illustrated the need for urgent action to restore public confidence in the economy — and the cabinet decision to devalue the shekel by 23 per cent and increase the price of subsidised basic commodities is meant to be the first step on the road to recovery.

Other measures have still to take effect, including a planned budget cut of \$1 billion and an attempt to break out of the inflationary spiral.

The latter could prove a major political test, for a policy of wage indexation has long protected the Israeli workforce from the ravages of inflation and any unilateral attempt to de-link earnings could provoke strong resistance.

The performance of the Israeli economy over the past few years has been dismal.

Gross National Product (GNP), which rose 5 per cent in 1981, was stagnant last year, while private consumption rose by 10 per cent in 1981 and 7 per cent in 1982. Exports have been declining for

the past two years and imports have continued to rise.

The resulting trade deficits are being paid for by foreign loans on which the servicing and repayment costs will soon eat up Israel's annual foreign aid inflow.

Deficit worsens steadily

The balance of payments deficit is steadily worsening.

In 1981 the "civilian" deficit on current account amounted to \$2.2 billion, the following year it soared to \$3.2 billion and it is expected to reach \$4.3 billion by the end of 1983.

The ill-fated attempt to "stave off" inflation is estimated to have meant an additional \$500 million in government expenditure over the past 12 months.

The indirect cost has been even higher, notably the decline in exports, which had previously been one of Israel's success stories.

Mr. Yoram Aridor, the former finance minister, blamed the drop in exports in the Western economies.

The manufacturers association, representing Israel's employers, says that the artificial support of the shekel simply made exporting unprofitable.

Simultaneously, the exchange rate policy was making imports more attractive.

Israelis have long faced high taxes on imported consumer durables but in 1981 Mr. Aridor reduced taxes on consumer goods — and his cheap dollar policy the following year meant that these stayed down.

The resulting sustained spending spree astounded visitors: Israeli living standards seemed to be for ever rising yet the country was endemic debt dependent.

At the same time, the shekel was also receiving support, being allowed to depreciate by no more than 5 per cent a month against the dollar.

Previously it had floated downwards to compensate fully for the inflation rate.

Indexation policy fails

This policy failed because it was isolated.

There was no parallel curb on domestic credit expansion nor any attempt to break the other major contributor to inflation, the fact that wages are automatically increased in line with the rise in the cost of living.

Every three months, 80 per cent of an Israeli's salary is auto-

omatically increased in line with the previous quarter's inflation.

This, plus wage increases negotiated annually, has meant that salaries have continued to keep pace with the rate of inflation.

Savings, pensions, welfare payments and loans are also indexed, so that it has proved impossible to break out of the inflationary circle.

The policy of the treasury over the past 12 months was to set this problem aside while tackling inflation, which had been running at an annual rate of more than 100 per cent since 1980 and could reach 170 per cent this year.

The government tried to starve inflation by keeping increases in the price of basic commodities down to a level of 5 per cent a month, through heavy subsidisation.

At the same time, the shekel was also receiving support, being allowed to depreciate by no more than 5 per cent a month against the dollar.

The resulting sustained spending spree astounded visitors: Israeli living standards seemed to be for ever rising yet the country was endemic debt dependent.

In the first half of this year it

is expected to have stayed down.

Devaluation and subsidy cuts have been welcomed as a step in the right direction by most commentators here. But the government now faces a delicate task on the wages front.

Histadrut, the federation of trade unions, has warned that it will resist any unilateral attempt by the government to tamper with pay indexation.

That said, however, Histadrut and the country's industrialists have hinted that they would be willing to co-operate in a package of measures designed to fight the economy.

The ball is now in Mr. Shamir's court. — Financial Times News Features.

All this has led to increased foreign debt.

Overall debt — foreign debt less Israeli banking holdings abroad — was \$16.5 billion in 1980.

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In the first half of this year it

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Histadrut, the federation of trade unions, has warned that it will resist any unilateral attempt by the government to tamper with pay indexation.

That said, however, Histadrut and the country's industrialists have hinted that they would be willing to co-operate in a package of measures designed to fight the economy.

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Overall debt —

WORLD

Pakistan says crackdown aimed at outlaws in Sind

ISLAMABAD (R) — The Pakistan government said Friday police and para-military units in Sind have launched a crackdown on outlaws, and that political protest in the troubled southern province is on the wane.

A government spokesman said the crackdown was launched on Wednesday against several villages in the Nawabshah District, 320 kilometres north of the provincial capital of Karachi.

Lt. Gen. Mujibur Rahman Khan, the top official in the information ministry and one of the country's senior military men, said the operation was continuing. He denied reports by opposition sources that troops and helicopters were involved.

Giving the government's version of what was happening in Sind, centre of a 10-week political agitation against the manial law of President Zia Ul Haq, he said criminals and bandits had taken adv-

antage of the unrest to carry out a series of hold-ups and robberies.

"The political agitation has more or less died down and trouble now is largely confined to acts of banditry. It is against these bandits, who are not political protesters, that this operation has been launched," he told journalists.

He said some villages in the Nawabshah district, where alleged outlaws were said to have hideouts had been sealed off and 80 people arrested so far.

The English-language daily, the Muslim, put the number detained at 200.

The general dismissed reports from members of the outlawed

opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) who said 22 people were killed. He said only one person had died and four were wounded in a shoot-out at one village.

A helicopter had been used to fly the wounded to hospital and no others were used in the operation.

The general said that over the past 10 weeks of trouble in Sind, where protesters have attacked and set fire to police stations, railway buildings and courts, 52 people, including eight policemen and one soldier were killed and 218 wounded.

Official figures put the death toll for the whole country at more than 60, while the MRD claims it is around 200.

The general alleged that there were links between common criminals and political elements in Sind who had an interest in encouraging unrest.

Bishop loses Marxist power struggle

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — Maurice Bishop, Grenada's prime minister shot dead in an army takeover Wednesday, wanted to turn his Caribbean spice island into the first English-speaking communist state.

But he lost in a Marxist power-struggle after his hardline opponents accused him of trying to run a one-man show.

Mr. Bishop, who became prime minister through a coup which toppled rightwing leader Eric Gairy in 1970, was put under house arrest last Thursday by his own ruling party for refusing to accept its principle of collective leadership.

Army commander Hudson Austin told the 115,000 islanders in a radio broadcast that Mr. Bishop had deeply resented this principle of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), which he helped to found, and had "taken the position that no action can be taken to which he is opposed."

Mr. Bishop toppled premier Gairy five years after Grenada became independent from Britain.

His father was killed by a policeman in 1974 during an anti-Gairy demonstration.

Born Maurice Rupert Bishop on May 29, 1944, he graduated as a lawyer in London where he was an active member of the campaign against racial discrimination.

He returned to Grenada in 1971 and became a founder of the New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Imprisoned several times for opposing the government, he won a seat in parliament in 1976 and emerged as leader of the opposition.

Three years later he led 200 armed men in a pre-dawn attack on the army barracks and a radio station forced Mr. Gairy into exile in the United States.

Mr. Bishop accused Gairy of repression, corruption and ridiculing Grenada by persistent appeals to the United Nations to investigate flying saucers.

Under Mr. Bishop, freed of Fidel Castro, Grenada became a close ally of Cuba and the Soviet Union and a thorn in the side of the West — especially the United States.

Reagan starts controversy

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan opened himself up to criticism when he refused to make a direct response to a question about whether he thought the late civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. was a communist sympathizer. Mr. Reagan may have talked himself into a domestic controversy when he was asked at his first formal news conference in three months if he agreed with right-wingers that King may have had communist leanings.

Hours before Mr. Reagan's 30-minute television news conference, the Senate passed legislation creating a national holiday in honour of the assassinated hero

of the U.S. civil rights movement despite the opposition of some right-wing senators.

Sen. Jesse Helms, an arch-conservative from North Carolina, sparked a bitter debate when he tried to block a vote on the King holiday bill, hoping the courts would direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to make public officially sealed surveillance files on King dating from the 1960s.

Mr. Reagan dodged a direct response for his opinion on the communist charges, which have been denounced as slanderous "obscenity" and "filth" by King defenders.

Mr. Barrionuevo said the police presence in the Basque region would be reinforced and the government would study harsher penalties for terrorist crimes.

Analysts said Mr. Barrionuevo's speech was partially aimed at satisfying restlessness among South Korea's 600,000-strong armed forces and among the general public following the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast.

The blast, coming just six weeks after the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters, sorely tested South Koreans, many of whom demanded at demonstrations that Seoul hit out at North Korea.

Mr. Chun firmly blames North Korea for the Rangoon bombing which killed 21 people, including four top South Korean ministers.

S. Korea warns North

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan has warned North Korea that South Korea will retaliate after any new provocation.

A move regarded here as one of the strongest delivered by Seoul since the end of the Korean war 30 years ago.

"We are near the end of our patience," Mr. Chun said in a broadcast speech.

Analysts said Mr. Chun's speech was partially aimed at satisfying restlessness among South Korea's 600,000-strong armed forces and among the general public following the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast.

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Mr. Chun firmly blames North

ETA killing jars Spain

MADRID (R) — Spain's socialist government has said it would step up measures to counter terrorist violence in the Basque country after separatist guerrillas shot dead a kidnapped army captain when their demands were rejected.

Political parties and unions called demonstrations in Madrid and Bilbao for to condemn the killing of Capt. Alberto Martin Barrios and Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo announced plans to tighten existing anti-terrorist measures.

Mr. Barrionuevo said the police presence in the Basque region would be reinforced and the government would study harsher penalties for terrorist crimes.

Analysts said Mr. Barrionuevo's speech was partially aimed at satisfying restlessness among South Korea's 600,000-strong armed forces and among the general public following the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast.

They said the request was made last month but that Peking's response was not yet known.

China is a close ally of North Korea.

Bureaucrats blamed for Arctic disaster

MOSCOW (R) — Poor weather forecasting and inefficient port facilities were blamed by Pravda for the disaster which has left four convoys of Soviet ships stranded in frozen Arctic seas.

Analysing the background to the three-week drama off the coast of Siberia, the Communist Party daily said meteorologists had given entirely wrong predictions and told shipping that navigation channels would remain ice-free until Oct. 6.

Polar winds and a sharp drop in temperatures sealed the channels to the last week of September, initially trapping some 90 vessels in the eastern Arctic.

According to latest reports, about 35 are still hemmed in by the ice and at least eight are completely immobilised, with pressure from the ice floes building up on their hulls.

The newspaper also complained that the Arctic fleet was "completely worn out". It was made up

A minimum of 30 ships had suffered damage and would have to go for lengthy repairs at a time when they should be carrying freight between the Far Eastern ports of Kamchatka, Magadan and Sakhalin, Pravda said.

Pravda said it was no good blaming the Arctic weather for the crisis when there were many ways it could easily have been avoided.

One of the chief causes was the fact that most of the tankers and freighters in the region were working far behind schedule, the daily said.

Loading and unloading delays were endemic at the ports along the north Siberian coast because the facilities were completely inadequate for the amount of cargo now handled there, it said.

The newspaper also complained that the Arctic fleet was "completely worn out". It was made up

of some of the oldest and smallest ships in the Merchant Marine even though it has to cope with the toughest conditions.

Pravda, seared the various ministries in charge of ports, Siberian ore mining and the fleet itself, saying they had long known about these problems and doo-oo about them.

The report also said it was obvious that a permanent operations centre was needed in the region to coordinate ground, air and marine services in an emergency like the present one.

Such an organisation had existed in the past but had been abolished, it added.

By attaching blame to government bureaucrats, the party newspaper reflected a new approach to domestic problems since President Yuri Andropov came to power last year.

Hong Kong talks slated for November

PEKING (R) — China and Britain have said their latest talks on the future of Hong Kong were useful and constructive and further sessions would be held on Nov. 14 and 15.

Western diplomats were unwilling to read too much into the brief joint statement but said the wording and the fact that the talks were to resume in less than a month were reasonably promising signs.

The statement followed two days of discussions in Peking, the

fifth round since July on the colony's future after 1997, when China intends to regain sovereignty.

After the fourth round in September, the two sides refused to describe the results of the talks, implying they were stalled.

The Sino-British talks began after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Peking in September 1982.

At that time Chinese leaders told her they planned to take back Hong Kong while allowing its

people to maintain their free-wheeling capitalist style of life.

The two sides agreed to begin discussions aimed at maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

While most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China in 14 years when a British lease expires, Hong Kong island and the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula are held by London "in perpetuity" under 19th century treaties extracted from the crumbling Manchu empire.

Over 9,000 arms found at Heathrow

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party has recaptured ground in the opinion polls since it elected Neil Kinnock as its new leader early this month, according to a poll published Friday.

The poll, conducted for the Guardian newspaper, showed that Labour had cut the ruling Conservatives' lead to five percentage points from 16 at the time of the general election in June. It also showed that Labour had increased its lead over the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic alliance from two points to 17 over the same period.

Over 9,000 arms found at Heathrow

LONDON (R) — Security staff at London's Heathrow Airport confiscated more than 9,000 dangerous weapons from airline passengers in just three months earlier this year, the airport security chief said. The tally included 20 guns, 153 tear gas canisters, 606 swords, spears and sticks and 417 daggers, machetes, cut-throat razors and other types of knife, security executive Mike Wright said. He said in a radio interview that the haul, gathered between April and June, was "not too surprising". But none of the passengers concerned was a guerrilla, he said.

Peking pets face hard times ahead

PEKING (R) — The Peking city government is banning all dogs at the end of the month and owners are being ordered to have their pets destroyed, an official daily reported. From Nov. 1, the Peking Daily said, it will be illegal to own a dog anywhere in the capital and its suburbs without official approval.



COSMONAUTS, SMILE! Soyuz-T-9 Commander Vladimir Lyakhov (left) and flight engineer Alexander Alexandrov (TASS photo)

Alleged spy claims he is in danger

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Electronics expert James Harper, accused of selling U.S. missile secrets to Poland for more than \$250,000, believes he is in danger from foreign agents, his lawyer says.

The lawyer, William Dougherty, was asked at a press conference if his client that Mr. Harper thought he was in danger was conjecture. "No, he told me," Mr. Dougherty replied.

Asked if Mr. Harper had received threats, the lawyer answered: "No comment."

Mr. Dougherty's remarks came as U.S. government officials suggested Mr. Harper was seeking to obtain a reduced sentence in return for more information, possibly including details of his alleged meetings with Polish agents.

Strong security precautions were taken when Mr. Harper, 49, looking tired and with a slight beard, made two brief appearances before a federal magistrate in San Francisco.

Mr. Harper, who was refused bail, spoke only once. Asked whether he would give up the right to a preliminary trial hearing, he replied: "I believe that would be in my best interest."

Spectators and reporters attending the hearing had to pass through metal detectors and some were searched.

Mr. Harper, arrested last Saturday, was accused in a U.S. government affidavit of selling documents involving extremely sensitive research and development efforts. These were said to include efforts to enable the Minuteman missile to survive a first nuclear strike by the Soviet Union.

COLUMN 10

Slowly Slowly put to death

LONDON (R) — Pole Pole, London zoo's bad-tempered African elephant, has been put down after keepers struggled in vain to make her stand, the zoo said. The three-ton, 17-year-old animal, whose name means "Slowly Slowly" in Swahili, suffered exhaustion and a leg injury during an abortive attempt last week to move her to another zoo. Pole Pole, given to the zoo when she was two by Kenya, was never tamed and had become so violent and wild that she was to have been taken to a more secure zoo outside London. She was sedated for a leg examination but when the anaesthetic wore off she could not get up, the zoo said.

Divers rescue mini-sub pilot

ABERDEEN, Scotland (R) — Divers rescued the pilot of a mini-submarine after he had spent eight hours trapped on the seabed at the base of a North Sea oil rig, the rig's operators said. The alarm was raised after a cable linking the submarine to the rig became fouled, cutting off the main life support lines to the pilot 100 metres below the surface. He survived using emergency back-up systems until a diving support craft arrived and winched down divers in a diving bell to free the cable, a spokesman for the Amoco oil firm said.

Rolls Royce sacks punk rocker

LONDON (R) — A punk rocker at the Rolls Royce Company got the sack because his glued together hair-style was deemed to be a danger to other workers making aero engines. Apprentice Peter Mortiboy, 18, had nearly two dozen 10 cm, high spiky locks, stiffened and tipped with superglue that could pierce workmates' eyes.

Officials said he had already incurred his bosses' disapproval for appearing with 18 earrings, a dog collar, chains, a studded jacket with steel armlets and a stud in his nose. He even had to sit examinations in a separate room so that he did not distract colleagues by his bizarre appearance. After losing his claim against unfair dismissal, Mortiboy told reporters: "My girlfriends don't mind it at all. The only problem I have is sleeping — I have to lie on my stomach."

Poll shows U.K. Labour gaining

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Private Eye's editor Richard Ingrams said: "If you read out all the